



What is bloodborne Pathogens (BBP)?

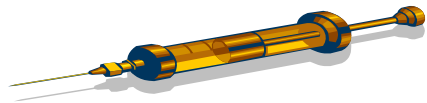
Bloodborne pathogens are micro-organisms that are carried in the blood that can cause disease in humans.

Some Common Bloodborne Pathogen Diseases

- ▲ Hepatitis B (HBV)
- ▲ Hepatitis C (HCV)
- ▲ Human Immunodeficiency Virus (HIV)

Hepatitis B (HBV)

- ▲ 1—1.25 million Americans are chronically infected
- ▲ Symptoms include: jaundice, fatigue, abdominal pain, loss of appetite, intermittent nausea, and vomiting.
- ▲ May lead to chronic liver disease, liver cancer, and death.
- ▲ HBV can survive for at least one week in dried blood.
- ▲ Symptoms can occur 1—9 months after exposure.
- ▲ Vaccination is available.



Hepatitis C (HCV)

- ▲ Hepatitis C is the most common chronic bloodborne infection in the U.S.

- ▲ Symptoms include: jaundice, fatigue, abdominal pain, loss of appetite, intermittent nausea, vomiting.
- ▲ May lead to chronic liver disease and death.
- ▲ There is no vaccination available.



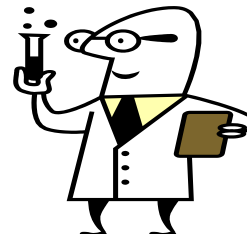
Human Immunodeficiency Virus (HIV)

- ▲ HIV is the virus that leads to AIDS
- ▲ HIV depletes the immune system.
- ▲ HIV does not survive well outside the body.
- ▲ No threat of contracting HIV through casual contact.
- ▲ There is no vaccination available.



Potentially Infectious Bodily Fluids

- * Blood
- * Saliva
- * Vomit
- * Urine
- * Semen
- * Vaginal secretions
- * Skin tissue
- * Any other bodily fluids containing traces of blood



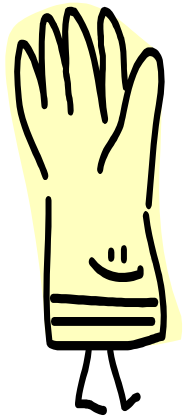
Modes of Transmission

- Bleeding persons
- Persons with open infected wounds
- Sexual contact
- Sharing hypodermic needles
- Contact with contaminated
- Puncture from contaminated needles
- Contact between mucous membranes and infected body fluids
- Handling waste products
- Post accident cleanup



Universal Precautions

- ♣ Use of proper PPE
- ♣ Treat all blood and body fluids as if they are contaminated
- ♣ Proper clean-up and decontamination
- ♣ Disposal of all contaminated material in the proper manner
- ♣ OSHA requires that employees exposed to BBP be provided with proper PPE





Personal Protective Equipment (PPE)

- ◆ Anything that is used to protect a person from an exposure
- ◆ Latex or Nitrile gloves, goggles, mouth barriers, aprons, respirators

- ◆ Always check PPE for defects or tears before using
- ◆ If PPE becomes torn or defective, dispose of properly and get new PPE
- ◆ Remove PPE before leaving a contaminated area
- ◆ Do not re-use disposable equipment

Hygiene Practices

Hand washing is one of the most important practices used to prevent transmission of bloodborne pathogens.

- ... Wash hands immediately after removing PPE
- ... Use an antibacterial soap.

- ... If you are in an area without access to washing facilities, a hand sanitizer can be used but wash hands with soap and water as soon as possible.

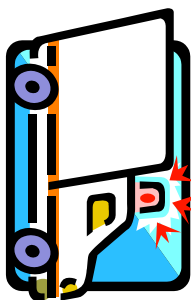


Decontamination

- ◇ When cleaning up surfaces, use a solution of 10% household bleach and 90% water
- ◇ Spray and allow to stand for 10 minutes before wiping
- ◇ Dispose of all items used for the cleanup including PPE, in a biohazard container



Emergency Procedures



Emergency

If you are exposed to bloodborne pathogens, you should:

- » Wash the exposed area thoroughly with soap and running water
- » Use a non-abrasive antibacterial soap if possible
- » If blood is splashed in the eye or mucus membrane, flush the affected area with running water for at least 15 minutes
- » Report the exposure to your supervisor as soon as possible
- » Follow county or department reporting policies
- » Seek medical attention as necessary.



Blood Spit & Tears

BLOODBORNE PATHOGENS

